

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURKUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1889.

THE authorities are now showing so much zeal in their efforts to remove every cause of infection in the city that we shall take the liberty to direct their attention to a probable cause of no slight proportions. It will be remembered that the government has a partly finished system of rain-water drains in the city, but it may not be known that when the contract for their construction was so unceremoniously and unjustly broken no provisions whatever were made for their proper maintenance. A few men were employed merely to keep the street openings in order, and nothing more. The natural result is that the sewers have been filled with sand, soil and all the filth of the streets, and there they stand at the present time. Of course, after a month or six weeks of the heat which we have recently experienced, many of these choked sewers must become just so many foci of infection. In some streets already it has been necessary to use chloride of lime at their entrances and if the heat continues this method of disinfection will have to be repeated again and again. It need not be explained that a choked street sewer, even when used for rain-water drainage, is little better than a cess-pool, and that it is capable under certain conditions of doing great harm.

Now that the schools of the city have been closed by order of the municipal council, would it not be good policy to establish the rule of closing them every year during the hot season? It is clear that the practice of keeping the schools open in January and February is always prejudicial to health, even when not perilous from reigning epidemics. The instruction given and received is certainly not so great as to counterbalance the prejudicial influence on teachers and children of being shut up in the school-room during the hot weather. In the United States there is generally a vacation of two to three months during the summer, especially in the cities, and the practice is considered not only advantageous to health but also to study. Both teachers and children will certainly do better work after a good rest, and neither can do even ordinary work under the exhausting influences of these long hot seasons. In this climate the schools should be closed from the middle of December to the middle of March; the health of the schools will be all the better for it. In the remaining nine months, one or two short vacations of a week might be given, all the rest of the time being available for study. The change is certainly worthy of consideration, and we trust the parties concerned in the matter, if

any there be, will see that it is made. It is sheer cruelty to shut children up in the school-room during a season like this, and a cruelty that is wholly unnecessary.

THE decree establishing a sliding scale of additional percentages on the duties levied on certain articles of importation, to cover the reduced costs arising from increased rates of exchange, which we give in another column, will easily explain itself. The duties on many articles of importation have long been either protective or prohibitive, because of the desire of the government to increase its receipts by increasing taxes. When the tax has become prohibitive, the imported article has been allowed to drop out of the market, as the average official is constitutionally opposed to a reduction in a tax once levied, or giving up a tax once enforced. Now, however, a new element enters into official calculations—that of "protection to national industries;" and it is destined to work more mischief in the future of this country than any one can now predict. The 64 articles, or classes of articles, enumerated in this decree do not all represent national industries, and it is therefore difficult to understand how the list was made up. It is clear, however, that certain industries established here have been making a strong plea for more protection, based on the reduced cost of the imported article through the rise in exchange. It is a little amusing to see how much distress this high rate of exchange has been causing. Not long since everybody was complaining of the low rates and appealing for measures to bring them up to par, but now when their wishes have been met they suddenly find that it means a reduction in currency prices all round and a consequent diminution in their receipts. The gold basis is, of course, the desirable one, but if it is to bring customs surtaxes, protection to national industries, and other measures of the economical and financial tinker, it will not certainly be an unmixed good.

THE action of the sanitary authorities in locating a yellow fever hospital at Retiro Saudoso is one of those occurrences which it is very difficult to characterize. They have deliberately chosen a site some seven miles distant from the centre of the city and which can be approached only by one of the hottest and most exposed streets of the city and which leads by the entrances to its principal cemeteries. If the removal of yellow fever patients to the Jurujuba hospital by water is to be condemned on account of the exposure, what are we to think of this long journey over a rough pavement, in a hot street, in the company of innumerable funeral processions, and by the gate of the cemetery itself. Aside from the fatigue and exposure, what is to be the influence of so many funeral processions on the patient? As every one knows, the main streets to the Caju cemeteries are full of these processions all day long, and as every intelligent physician knows a depressing influence is a thing to be avoided in the treatment of a serious illness. Now how are we to reconcile these unavoidable sights on the way to the hospital, with the treatment recommended by competent physicians? And in what respect is the projected new hospital superior to the maritime hospital across the bay? The situation by itself may be good, and may not interfere with those charitable house-holders who oppose hospitals in the city as sources of infection (which they are not, if properly administered), but how is it likely to affect the poor devil whom the authorities will send there in the heat and dust, sandwiched between interminable funeral processions? If the plan be carried into effect to have special trams on the tramways to Caju or

Rua Alegria, then the transportation will be easier, but it will still require changes at the end of the tram lines and will be much too long and prejudicial for people stricken with yellow fever. There are certainly good sites nearer the crowded parts of the city where the poor may be properly treated, without all this dangerous transportation and without prejudice to the neighborhoods in which they are situated.

WE reproduce in another column a short letter to the *Glasgow Mail* on the subject of emigration to the Argentine Republic, which perhaps will have some interest for intending emigrants to this country also. In all North European countries the emigrating classes are generally well posted in regard to the advantages offered by the United States and English colonies, and they are therefore open to the misapprehension that the conditions of life are very much the same in all American countries. It is idle to expect the official information offices of these countries to correct such a mistake; in fact, few if any of these official agents are sufficiently well informed themselves to place the subject fairly before the emigrant. In all these countries, it should be explained, the day laborer has a very poor chance of bettering his condition. The large numbers of Italian emigrants pouring into them will be a serious obstacle for a long time to come against any great increase in wages and improvement in the condition of the laboring classes. The absorption of the land by the large proprietors and speculators has shunt out the small farmer and the diversity of small trades depending upon the denser population which results from small holdings. In the Argentine Republic there is much more employment for mechanics and other skilled labor than here in Brazil, but in both countries the principal sources of employment are connected with the land. In the absence of good land laws, and through the absorption of the public lands by the few, the chances of the poor man are therefore largely restricted to paid labor. In Brazil the wages paid are low, and are as yet unsettled, owing to the brief time which has elapsed since the regime of slavery. Judging from the accumulation of immigrant laborers in the *hospedarias*, the demand for laborers has been nearly satisfied and the placing of the future arrivals will therefore become more difficult. This is a matter which ought to be fully explained to the emigrant before he leaves his native place. At the present time there are many serious difficulties facing the Brazilian government because of disorders among disappointed immigrants, complaints of bad treatment from others, lack of shelter for the new arrivals, and the necessity of providing for the poor refugees from Ceará. It would be an advantage to both countries if the flow of emigrants to their shores could be checked for a time so as to give opportunity for the proper establishment of those already arrived.

It appears that a regular panic has seized the authorities here regarding yellow fever and some very strong, perhaps illegal, measures have been taken by the municipal chamber. Among these are prohibitions to work in quarries and on the outside of buildings from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and closing the *biosques* during the same hours of the day. This seems to be an unwarrantable interference with rights acquired by licences, and can only be excused by our supposition that a panic has seized the city fathers. Years and years pass, filled with complaints as to the filthy condition of the city, the disreputable state of the streets, the crowding together of the poorer classes in "rookeries," and a multitude of similar reclamations, but the ediles pay not the

slightest attention to any complaints and serenely—or, as frequently happens, tempestuously—meet and re-baptize streets and squares, vote expenses for which funds are not forthcoming, and try to carry on business on their own account, like that of the municipal abattoir. Then when the fever seizes upon the city, their guilty consciences force them to some action, and measures of this character are adopted to relieve their over-burdened minds. There are perhaps few cities in the world where the municipal authorities are so inefficient and generally derided as is the case here in Rio de Janeiro. The services of the municipal councillors are supposed to be rendered gratuitously, and as none of them are millionaires, the result is that the local press is constantly filled with histories of jobs executed or projected, and the general government has been virtually obliged to take over all the more important attributes of the municipality. It is astounding that any self-respecting Brazilian citizen can expose himself to the charges openly made in the press and tacitly acquiesced in by the department of empire. It is but natural that the employés of the chamber are considered no better than the councillors. The fiscal guards are the terror of every poor shopkeeper, porter and cartman in the city. Armed with the dread power of inflicting a fine, these guards are notoriously willing to compromise this for a trifling consideration, and their taxes upon the retail traders must amount to a very handsome sum in the course of a twelve months. With such chiefs and such servants how can sanitary measures be expected? A man may poison a whole neighborhood if he has "squared" the fiscal; and it is only when an epidemic appears that a little superficial energy is shown, in which no one believes, and which every one knows will last as short a time as possible. The municipal chamber of Rio is directly chargeable for the city's wretched sanitary condition, and no language is too forcible for its indictment.

SLIDING SCALE TARIFF.

The following is the text of Decree No. 10, 170, dated January 26th, and published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 29th ult.:

In execution of Art. 2, No. 4, of Law No. 3,396, dated 24th November, of last year, I have decided to decree:

Art. 1.—Beyond the duties established in the tariff of the custom houses for merchandise included in the table annexed, there will be collected from March 1st of the current year onwards an additional percentage, calculated upon the said duties and in proportion to the variations of exchange, in the following rates:

From 22½ to 25 pence per milreis.....	6%
Over 25 to 27½ do	15%
Over 27½ do	20%

Art. 2.—The minister of finance will opportunely decide what the rates to be collected shall be in all the custom houses on the occasion of dispatching the referred-to merchandise for consumption.

Art. 3.—The changes in rates thus determined will take effect in the said custom houses on the day following that on which the respective orders shall be received.

Art. 4.—Dispositions to the contrary are revoked.—João Alfredo Correia de Oliveira, Councillor of State, Senator of the Empire, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister and Secretary of State for Financial Affairs and President of the Tribunal of the National Treasury, will thus have it understood and executed.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 26th January, 1889.

With the sign manual of H. M. the Emperor.—
JOÃO ALFREDO CORREIA DE OLIVEIRA.

Table referred to in Decree No. 10, 170 of this date.

Tarif.	Merchandise.
No.	
39.	Skins without hair and varnished, excepting chamois and kid.
32.	Harness.
36.	Boots and shoes.
46.	Portmanteaus (<i>malas</i>).
53.	Saddlery.
58.	Preserved meats and meat extracts.
60.	Glue.
61.	Spermaceti candles.

64. Preserved tongues.
67. do fish.
72. Stearine candles.
98. Preserved fruits and fruit sweetmeats.
107. Preserved tomatoes in any form.
123. Tolacco.
171. Perfumery.
361. Side-boards.
365. Trunks and boxes.
366. Benches, *mochos* and stools.
372. Cradles.
373. *Bidets*.
374. Billiard tables.
381. Chairs.
382. Bedsteads.
385. Stands of drawers.
386. Side-tables (*consolas*).
388. Cynops for bells (for curtains).
390. Lasts.
393. Praying-chairs (*genuflexorios*).
394. Cruckery cupboards, etc., and wardrobes.
396. Wash-stands.
398. Tables.
408. *Reticles*.
409. Desks.
410. Sofas.
415. Toilet tables and *psychés*.
419. Unclassified carved goods, furniture, etc.
467. Cotton in simple thread for weaving, raw, bleached, or dyed, and for wicks.
477. Regattas, twillo Oxford, ginghams, etc.
484. Common blankets.
499. Canvas and duck.
504. Unspecified stockings.
509. Domestic and grey cloth, plain and twilled.
514. Plain Oxford, ginghams, cassimets, etc.
515. Ready-made clothing of textures specified in this table.
516. Bags, not specified.
531. Woollen thread, simple, for weaving, raw or dyed.
532. Felt, plain or stamped.
536. Baize and *baldies*.
537. Light huize and flannel.
547. Shawls, mantles, handkerchiefs and *ponchos*.
548. Felt hats.
550. Blankets (woolens).
564. Woollen cloths, cassimets and cassinets.
567. Ready-made clothing of textures specified in this table.
666. Wrapping paper.
673. Clay in handiwork [manufactured].
852. Bodies for carts, burrows and carriages.
853. Carriages and other vehicles included in this article.
854. Railway waggons.
855. Waggons and other vehicles included in this article.
1027. Trucks and wheelbarrows.
1073. Chocolate, ordinary, or for aliment.
1076. Sweetmeats and confectionery.
1092. Manukins [for dress-makers].

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 26th January, 1889.
JOÃO ALFREDO CORREIA DE OLIVEIRA.

Jornal do Commercio, 30th Jan.

PREVENTION OF YELLOW FEVER.

From Sr. J. M. de Paula Castro, who a short time ago published a work entitled "Black vomit" in its representative ferment ("O vomito negro nas suas fermentações figurativas"), which we have noticed, we have received the following letter:

"Dr. Rego Cesar in enumerating arsenious acid, based on long years of clinical experience, as a preventive not only of yellow fever, but of others now raging, has rendered an eminent service to the population of this city.

Scientific reasons based also upon experiments made in the laboratory oblige me to advise the use of the same acid for the purpose indicated by the philanthropic physician.

As I can not immediately explain the results of my investigations, I will, nevertheless, present the reason that induced me to commence these investigations and which I presume will penetrate both your enlightened intelligence and that of the medical class.

Every one who has dedicated himself to the study of yellow fever, is agreed in admitting the existence of a chemical product in the blood of sufferers from this disease. Dr. Gibier admits a substance formed by bacillus and which "absorbed produces the general phenomena of yellow fever" and which "should be treated in a manner to stimulate the elimination of this poisonous element." Dr. Sternberg has declared that observed facts justify a belief that the pathogenic microbe produces a poisonous matter and that an attack of yellow fever is recognized by the poisonous effects of this energetic chemical poison." Dr. Domingos Freire says "yellow fever is an affection drawing its origin from the development of the *micro-organismo* in the blood and all the tissues, a development, co-relative with the destruction (*d'estrução*) of the albuminous principle of the *plasmagmas toxica*."

The author continues:—"The symptoms of a real poisonous intoxication to be noted in yellow fever and the existence of very few organisms in the blood of inoculated animals lead us to believe that it is a *septæmia* [blood-poisoning] originated by the absorption of some chemical product formed in any part of the organism.

"If all observers are agreed in the formation and accumulation in the blood of poisonous products, alkaline according to Dr. Freire, as arsenious acid is a substance of difficult elimination, it follows that if it be applied with the criterium advised by Dr. Rego Cesar, these poisonous products will encounter already in the system (*economia*), in proportion as they are forming, an element to destroy or neutralize them, from which, should they appear, only light disorders can result.

"It is my conviction that it is even possible to prevent the advance of the disease, an adult patient taking [and children in proportion to their ages and constitutions] in one dose, or at slight intervals, up to 7 milligrammes of arsenious acid, the ingestion of which can produce no disagreeable consequences."

Gazeta de Notícias, February 1st.

TERRIFYING STATISTICS.

During the month of January just past there were interred in the public and private cemeteries of this city 1,714 corpses, of which 355 from yellow fever and 187 from pernicious fever, according to the certificates of death.

These figures are really terrifying.

In January, 1876, out of 1,257 deaths, 122 were from yellow fever. On March 20th of that year, the day of the greatest mortality, in Rio de Janeiro, there were buried 112 persons of which 72 of yellow fever.

From these data it will be seen that, if the epidemic progresses with the development it now is taking, the number of fatal cases in March will be much greater than in 1876.

The average number of patients sent to the Jurujuba hospital is from 15 to 20 per day.

From the *Glasgow Mail*.

EMIGRATION TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Sir.—Will you be good enough to insert the following in the columns of the *Mail* in the hope that it may be of service to any who may be thinking of bettering their condition by emigrating to the Argentine Republic. Just now when so much information, in many cases of the most misleading kind, is being spread abroad by interested parties, a few actual facts as to the workman's prospects in South America may not be out of place. On arriving in Buenos Aires the emigrant is taken to the 'Emigration Hotel,' a huge wooden building not far from the landing stage. The 'hotel' is built in the form of a quadrangle, and is capable of holding about 1,000. It could not accommodate half this number if the least attention were paid to comfort or convenience of the inmates. As it is the emigrants have the option of staying here for five days, or of being sent to whatever part of the Republic they may wish to go at the government expense. No hedging of any kind is provided, and the inmates are packed away into racks like so many humdies in a pawnshop. Just now locomotive engine-drivers are about the best paid tradesmen in the Republic, their wages running about ten dollars per month (about £12); plumbers and gas-fitters about the same; engineers, fitters, turners, and pattern-makers about 63 dollars on shore. The hours of labor are, generally speaking, about eleven per day, Saturday the same. Work commences at 6 a.m., with a breakfast meal hour is twelve o'clock till one, then on till 6 p.m. Board and lodgings cost about 30 dollars per month, and are anything but good and comfortable at that. The Argentine Republic is the last place that a laboring man ought to think of going to. The laborer's wage only runs about 35 dollars per month. Indeed, for such men the place is far worse than home. As it is, it is no place for British workmen, for the simple reason that cheap Spanish and Italian labor has brought down the rate of pay all round to such an extent as to make it anything but comfortable for the Britisher. Nothing is said in the circulars issued by the Argentine Information Office about the currency being so depreciated as it is. Two months ago, on leaving Buenos Aires I found, when I wanted to change dollars into sovereigns, that the rate of exchange was just exactly thirty shillings to the pound, which of course means that one has to work six days for four days' pay. The climate is good, though just now it will be rather hot. On the whole the climate is better than home. If asked the question 'Who would you advise to go to the Argentine Republic?' I should say the man who has some capital with a little energy and push. Such men are almost certain to succeed. The laboring man whose only capital is his labor power had better try any other place than Buenos Ayres. Trusting this may be the means of saving many young men from going on what would indeed be a wild goose chase,—I am, etc.

J. B.

New York Commercial Bulletin, Dec. 6th.

THE ADVANCE IN COFFEE.

Speculative interest in coffee is again assuming extensive proportions, accompanied with excitement and violent fluctuation in value. During the month of November a sufficient diversity of opinion existed to create considerable caution on the part of many regular operators on the Exchange, as well as their outside clientele as represented by the general trading public; but the drift was gradually to deal for an advance, and within a week or ten days the ever-popular "bull" side has received large accessions, which, aided by pronounced alarm among the "shorts," leads up to a condition of buoyancy somewhat akin to that shown during the inflation period of 1887. Strengthening views were first entertained when advices commenced coming to hand to the effect that free labor in Brazil would probably prove a retarding factor in gathering the present crop, and those opinions took deeper root as in the progress of the season reports of serious damage and entailment of the growing crop were forwarded. Both suggestions were for a time ridiculed by possibly the largest proportion of the trade, and characterized as the outcome of either overwrought apprehension or deliberate attempt at deception on the part of operators at the base of supplies; but a steady accumulation of corroboratory testimony from the most reliable authorities appears to have finally wrought a radical change of sentiment, especially regarding the chances of the crop now in course of flowering and setting.

In the meanwhile another important and significant feature has gradually developed in the matter of existing supplies. During the past year or eighteen months the method of actual distributors both here and in Europe has been favorable to the restriction of investment as much as possible whenever values inclined to a hardening tendency, and to accomplish this there was a constant falling back upon the second and third hand accumulation, constituting what is commonly known as the "invisible supply." With no important abatement in consumption, therefore, the drain upon the stocks beyond the line of first-hand holding is believed to have at last practically exhausted the reserve; and as fairly conservative authorities claim the world's use of coffee at the present time is in proportion of at least one million bags in excess of prospective amounts available, it does not appear unreasonable to calculate upon a steady enhancement of value until consumption shrinks in consequence, unless some serious blunder in estimates of yield should be discovered. As the pivotal crop, the Brazil growth has most prominence in all calculations; but the present position of both West India and East India descriptions contributes much support to the general situation, the Java coffees in particular showing more apparent natural strength than for many seasons past.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The December receipts of the Pará postoffice were \$6,933,583.

—The counterfeited 200\$ notes are giving considerable trouble in Pará.

—The drought has caused a great loss to cattle-raisers in the province of Piahy.

—The December receipts of the Manaus custom house amounted to 11,239,5643.

—The province of Rio Grande do Sul was visited by severe storms on the 22nd and 23rd ult.

—It was reported on the 29th that there were 100 immigrants in the small-pox hospital at São Paulo.

—Up to the latest dates small-pox was still prevalent in Pará and various cases of yellow fever had appeared.

—The December receipts of the Amazonas post-office amounted to 9,858,309 in the capital and 259,920 in the agencies.

—It is said that the season has been very healthy on the Rio Madeira, and that the rubber crop will be abundant.

—There were abundant rains at Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, on the 30th ult., and it was cloudy in Ceará.

—There have been several cases of sunstroke in Santos and other places in São Paulo during the past ten days.

—The December receipts of the Ypanema iron works were 14,114,645, against 12,641,145 for the same month in 1887.

—The Barnabé small-pox hospital at Santos was closed on the 24th ult. It was opened on May 27th, since when 546 cases were received, of which 187 died.

—Thirty families from the province of Sergipe have recently arrived in Bahia to commence the cultivation of cotton on lands belonging to the Valença mill.

—The photograph of the stranger who recently died at Fortaleza has been recognized as that of the fugitive Col. Aguiar de Araraquara, São Paulo.

—The president of the province of Rio Grande do Sul has approved the laws allowing the manumission of Porto Alegre to borrow 40,000\$ at a maximum interest of 7 per cent. and that of S. José do Norte to borrow 10,000\$ at 8 per cent. The loans are for local improvements.

—The exports of rubber from Pará during the past year amounted to 15,013,834 kilogrammes of which 8,890,449 went to the United States and 6,123,385 to Europe. The stock on hand at the end of December is estimated 876,000 kilogrammes.

—A telegram published here on the 25th ult., says that the prisoners in the jail at a place called Palmeira dos Índios, in the province of Alagoas, had escaped, and adds that "they were nearly all criminals." If they were not criminals, why make their escape.

—According to local journals the director of the Manaus museum during a recent scientific trip to the upper Javary district, discovered three *Strychnos* of a new quality, a new palm of the genus *Astrocaryum*, the fossil remains of a tortoise of gigantic size and the quaternary period, and also those of a gigantic fossil snail. The trip was rich in discoveries.

—A Ceará journal states that a man living at Aracajú in that province sunk a well to a depth of 150 *palmas*, about 100 feet, without finding water, and stopped work. He was advised to continue and shortly struck a rick and upon perforating this, water in abundance was struck, which filled the well to a depth of 20 feet, 30 *palmas*. Artesian wells are therefore likely to prove a success in Ceará.

—The freehmen of Casa Branca, S. Paulo, have formed an organization to be known as the *Guarda Civica*, and protest against their fellow freehmen of the *Guarda Negra*, whose organization they consider means disorder. The civic guard proposes to resist the press gangs, and denies that the Crown or the government was influential in securing abolition. The guard seems to have fallen into the hands of republican agitators.

—The Penacho, Sergipe, custom house makes but a poor return for last December, as compared with the same month in 1887. The total receipts were only 5,205,8955, of which 3,381,8298 were furnished by the nephews' fund. Import duties only amounted to 260,628, and export duties were nil; in December, 1887 import duties amounted to 10,165,090, and export to 843,8048, while the total receipts, including 99,840 of deposits, amounted to 15,742,5194.

—We hear that Mr. H. K. Heyland, representative of the City of Santos Improvements Co., Limited, has gone to Rio Grande do Sul to report on the desirability of forming an English company for the purpose of purchasing the rights of the gas, water and tram companies of that city, Pelotas and Porto Alegre. The capitalists whom Mr. Heyland represents are keen business men and it is presumable that they see a promising opening in these Rio Grande enterprises, in which we trust they are not mistaken.

—Telegrams from Victoria, Espírito Santo, report the burning of the coasting steamer *Maria Pia* at that port on the 31st ult. The steamer was only partly discharged and was completely burned. The fire, it is said, was caused by an explosion of kerosene. Only one life was lost, though the passengers and crew lost everything but what was on their persons. The steamer belonged to the Espírito Santo and Caravelas steamship and railway company, and ran between Rio and the last-named port. She was insured in native companies for 120,000\$.

—The shop-clerks' delegations from Rio de Janeiro and Campinas visited São Paulo on the 2nd and were received with every demonstration of joy and good fellowship. There were fireworks, speeches, processions, drinks, more speeches, brass bands, more fireworks, and great enthusiasm. The Rio delegation ran over a caw and was thrown off the track, on the journey up, but the cow got the worst of it. It may be said that the *couteiro* never before knew his own importance, and we may soon expect to see him competing with the "doctors" in the administration of the government.

—We have received a communication from some unknown friend in São Paulo in regard to cricket matters there, which we should be pleased to use if the writer's name had been enclosed. Perhaps it will serve all purposes to state that our correspondent complains that the São Paulo committee is expecting the members to do all the work while it does all the "gas," as was asserted in our last of the Rio committee. The writer, however, speaks highly of the Campinas men, who never turn on the "gas" while there is any work to do. Our S. Paulo correspondent says the communication in our last issue applies perfectly to S. Paulo as well,

—During the recent immigrant disorders in São Paulo, republican manifestos in Italian were freely circulated calling upon the Italians to join in establishing the republic.

—The number of people emigrating from Ceará from September 19 to January 12 was 8,062, and on the last mentioned date there were 3,000 waiting at the S. Luiz asylum for transportation.

—These religious *festas* are imposing. One was held at Bemposta, Rio de Janeiro, on the 20th ult., for which 1,024,800 was collected. After paying for fireworks, music, etc., 161,720 were left for the *devotion*, or what we suppose to be, the confraternity.

—The minister of agriculture has opened a credit for 120,000\$ in favor of the president of Pernambuco for the purchase of lands on which to establish immigrants, and the organization of an immigrant station. Purchasing land for immigrants when the state already owns so much is rather puzzling.

RAILROAD NOTES

—There have been some irregularities discovered in the D. Pedra II railway offices and two clerks have been dismissed. Particulars are not yet made public.

—The Leopoldina railway dividend for the latter half of 1888 is declared in sterling, viz: 13s 6d on preference and 2s 9d on ordinary shares, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Exchange is fixed at 27½ p. per milreis.

—Decree No. 10,151, dated January 5th, grants a concession for a railway from Pelotas to the colony of S. Lourenço, province of Rio Grande do Sul. The privilege is for 60 years, and the other conditions are those of recent similar concessions.

—The directors of the Leopoldina railway rode over the Sãodomingo branch of their line which connects with the Cantagallo line, on the 30th and it is expected the branch will be opened for traffic during the month. The new branch is 58 kilometres long.

—The shareholders of the Sorocabana railway have been notified that they have up to 31st March to subscribe for the new issue of shares. An amount equal to twice their actual holdings may be taken upon which 20\$ per share is payable upon subscription.

—A decree dated 5th January granted a concession to the Bahia and Minas railway for an extension from Philadelphia to S. João Baptista de Minas Novas, province of Minas Geraes, with a guarantee of interest at 6 per cent. on 30,000\$ per kilometre, under the same conditions as recent concessions. The privilege is for 80 years. On the same date the same company was authorized to make preliminary surveys from S. João Baptista to a convenient point on the S. Francisco river.

—Present shareholders of the Oeste de Minas railway are invited to subscribe for shares of the 3rd series up to the 28th inst., after which date the lists will be open to the public. The issue is 30,000 shares, on which 20\$ will be called up. The capital of the company is, under the recent determination, 70,000 shares divided as follows, viz: 4,350 shares fully paid, 2,500 deferred to be divided to holders of the first issue, 9,000 shares of the second series to be fully paid in July next, 9,000 of the same series with 10 per cent. paid, 15,150 deferred to be distributed among the holders of the second series, and 30,000 of the third series on which 10 per cent. will be called as noted above.

—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Sorocabana railway was held here on the 26th ult. when it was resolved to increase the capital to 38,000,000\$, of which 12,000,000\$ represented by 60,000 shares already issued would be considered as fully paid, and on 26,000,000\$ or 130,000 shares 20 per cent. or 40\$ per share would be called; a period of 60 days was fixed for subscription to the new issue, the shareholders of the company having the preference. The line will be divided into two separate divisions, the first from the city of São Paulo to Botucatu, including the Tietê and Tatuhy branches, and the second from Botucatu to a navigable point on the Paranapanema river below the Tatuhy and from Tatuhy to Starão on the boundary of the province of Paraná. The 130,000 new shares with 20 per cent. paid will be considered fully paid, but will receive dividends only on the payment made until the second division is in traffic. The directors are authorized to issue debentures for the construction of the new lines. Shares may be changed from registered to "to bearer" or vice-versa upon application, but these shares to bearer must be deposited 10 days before meetings are held to authorize the holders to vote. Proxies must be deposited with the company eight days before meetings are held. Of the net profits one-half over 8 per cent. goes to the general and one-half over 10 to the S. Paulo provincial governments against their respective payments of guaranteed interest. Dividends not claimed within five years will be forfeited.

—According to the published balance sheet of the Carris Urbanos tram company, dated on the 31st December, among the assets are:

Fusion of companies, stations, new lines, etc.	6,176,507 8075
Animals	258,283 656
Furniture, harness, etc.	66,870 280
Expenses of installment, and with 1884 debenture loan	527,039 500
and on the other side:	
Capital	5,400,000 000
Debentures, 1st series	439,886 300
do 2nd do	811,300 000
Reserve fund	102,601 727
Sinking funds, 1st and 2nd series	111,509 000
Interest on debentures	44,820 000
Banco Rural e Hypothecario	199,248 400
Profit and loss, carried forward	11,374 082

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Montevideo Express of the 17th ult. relates a sensational little story about a well-dressed man following a closely-veiled lady which he had seen come out of a furnished lodging house at 11 o'clock at night. She tried to escape him but he insisted on her speaking to him. Palling in this, he tore the veil from her face and discovered —his sister! Moral: better let closely-veiled females alone under such circumstances.

Statist, London, Jan. 5

URUGUAYAN FINANCES.

Bit by bit the truth about the state of Uruguayan finances is disclosed. This week correspondence over the signature of Mr. W. Murrie has been published, in which it is stated the executive sent a message to the legislature asking for authority to raise money to pay the accumulated deficits, and the finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies reported thereon on November 15th, the committee stating that before receiving the message they did not know the existence of the considerable deficits specified. It further blames the finance minister for not presenting the annual statement to the Chamber as ordered by the constitution of the republic, and censures the illegal acts of the government in spending money not voted by the legislative assembly. The report of the auditor-general to the minister of finance, dated September 15th, 1888, shows that there was a deficit in 1886-7 of 368,900 and in 1887-8 of 380,950. The accumulation of deficits was reported by the accountant-general as reaching 53,423,166, "to which must be added the expenditure of the various Ministries not included in the budget, \$751,018." At page 648 of *The Statist* of December 8th, we gave the full text of a letter from Mr. Michael Carroll, agent for the Uruguayan National Bank, in which he stated that he had received a telegram authorising him to contradict the reports of budget deficits. This letter was dated December 3rd; the finance committee's report was known in Buenos Aires on November 15th, and the Uruguayan National Bank must have known of these deficits at a time when it declared that the rumors were unfounded. Contradiction No. 1, therefore, is dispensed of. But on December 12th the Uruguayan consul general, in paragraph 1 of a lengthy letter to the *Times*, said "there is no deficit in the revenue." Contradiction No. 2 was consequently false; so that semi-official and official utterances are alike untrustworthy. The government deceived the British investor, the representative of the bank in this country and the Uruguayan consul-general joined in the endeavor to conceal the true position, and the house which undertook the issue of the loan remains silent.

COFFEE NOTES

—The president of the province of Pernambuco has signed a law offering premiums, up to a sum of 30,000\$, for the planting of coffee in that province.

—Artificial coffee beans are on the market. They consist of the roasted meal of various cereals massed with dextrin or some such substance. Two factories are said to exist in Cologne, which offer the machinery and plant with formulae for £180; the apparatus turns out from 10 cwt. to 12 cwt. of coffee per day at about £1 per cwt. The factitious "berry" can only be recognized with great difficulty; if the artificial coffee is mixed with genuine its detection is believed to be almost impossible. —*Chemist and Druggist*, Jan. 5th.

—The market for coffee contracts took quite a sudden break on Monday and the bearish feeling was more pronounced than for some time past, owing to the receipt of advices from Brazil quite in contrast to previous "bull" reports. The dispatch was from E. Johnson & Co., and is interpreted as follows: "Business in Rio at a standstill. Rio present crop expected to prove 5,500,000 bags. Rio new crop estimated at about 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bags unless there should be *café das águas*. Santos present crop expected to prove 2,250,000 to 2,500,000 bags minimum. New crop prospects of yield improving." —*New York Commercial Bulletin*, Dec. 12th.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Brazilian consuls-general in Belgium and Spain have been permitted to exchange posts.

—We hear that one postoffice clerk alone has lost 22\$ through the new stamps, mistaking one denomination for another.

—Two mendicants in the poor-house here wanted to fight a duel, but the unchivalrous warden sent the pair to the penitentiary.

—An Italian named Caramelli has been naturalized. The presumption is that he is going in for a central sugar factory guarantee, or a concession for a candy factory.

—It would appear that there are 186 Brazilian titles in the empire, a gain of 58 during the past year. Who says we are not making progress?

—Our zoological garden has bought an elephant, and the government seems to have another, a white one, on its hands in the immigration question.

—The captain of the port has temporarily suppressed the "imm-boats." Sweet little Buttercup would not have a good time in Rio during yellow fever seasons.

—Lt. Col. Senna Madureira, who was a conspicuous figure in the recent questions arising between the authorities and the army, died suddenly on the 28th inst. of pernicious fever.

—The creditors of the municipal council have expressed a preference for the payment of their accounts in cash. They do not seem to appreciate municipal 4 per cent. bonds at par.

—The *Jornal* on the 27th publishes a report that the Ceará military school has been definitely settled. The course will include preparatory and instruction in infantry and cavalry tactics.

—At Jacarepaguá, near this city, there have been public prayers for rain. As the barometer was reported dropping about that time, the parish priest showed some meteorological experience.

—The water carts, which had completely disappeared, have again put in an appearance. Rio is a funny place; the other day we had no ice to put in the water, and now we have no water to put the ice in!

—On the 29th a *falua* was wrecked near the Ilha do Governador. The cargo, 8,000 bricks, was a total loss, but the crew and a passenger waded ashore and were saved. The amount of insurance is not stated.

—On the 24th the department of agriculture addressed a long circular to Brazilian consuls abroad regulating the immigration service. It covers the ground pretty well, but should have been issued a year ago.

—The Brazilian consul in Paraguay has sent to the military museum here the lance used by the present president of the republic during the Paraguayan war and in two local revolutions. The number of its victims is not given.

—According to a letter addressed by Dr. Cruz Machado to Dr. Lacerda, dated Barbacena on the 27th ult., the inoculations of cattle practised by the latter against the disease that has long affected the herds of Minas Geraes, have proved effective.

—It is somewhat amusing to find that there is a belief in the efficacy of Dr. Freire's inoculation because it makes the patient feel sick for a time. If one were to get lock-jaw, perhaps the treatment would be then considered as definitely established.

—The local press mentions a rumor that the minister of empire is going to reduce the number of dead-head passengers on the trams. He will get an equivalent out of the companies somehow; perhaps 30 per cent. on their revenue for charity.

—The Treasury has refused the application of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company to exempt its managers from the tax on professions and trades. The government thinks, perhaps, two decorations for a little piece of cable was sufficient recompense.

—The local press notices that an eminent professor of physics, G. A. Hirn, author of the *Mechanical Theory of Heat* and of other similar works, has published a most valuable work on cosmogenic phenomena, which he has dedicated to the Emperor.

—The evil effects of the "heated term" continue. Two theatre goers fell out the other day as to the respective merits of actresses here and one of them settled the question to the detriment of his opponent's head. All the effects of heat and the insufficient supply of water.

—It took a long time to get the news here. On the 6th June last a meteorite fell in the municipality of S. Luiz de Cáceres, province of Mato Grosso, about 30 leagues from the town of the same name. As three expeditions had not succeeded in finding the stone, it is supposed that the Argentines are after it, for there is no other explanation of telegrams published here that the Argentine fleet (*etc*) were going to Corumbá, the capital of the province.

—Redeemed currency of the value of 16,791.373\$ will be burnt in the furnaces at the custom house to-morrow, the 5th inst.

—This city was visited by a severe thunder-storm on the evening of the 31st ult., but we very much need another. The excessive heat continues and there is a great scarcity of water.

—Santos was visited by a thunder-storm on the night of the 29th, from the effects of which Rio experienced slightly cooler weather on the following day. If our neighbors don't object, however, we will take a little of the thunder-storm also the next time it comes along.

—In connection with the sliding scale of duties recently decreed. A mill in the city is making bitter complaints that it can not obtain water, and that 300 operatives will be put in the street. The local mills might temporarily run their machines with beer, or wine, and apply for just a little more protection.

—The fever record for the past month, according to the reports published in the daily papers, is really alarming. The total number of deaths from fevers was 650, of which 363 from yellow fever (including those sometimes given under other names), 187 from pernicious fever (including those termed *accesso pernicioso*) and 100 from all others. There have been many cases of typhoid fever.

—The council of state, presided over by the Emperor, met on the 1st to consider a proposal from the minister of empire to open a credit for 5,000,000\$ to be employed to relieve sufferers from the drought in the northern provinces, and from yellow fever in this city. There appears to have been some divergence of opinion as to the amount and its application, but the credit was granted.

—A gentleman informs us that coming into the city on a Catumbi tram-car a few days since, it was stopped in front of an *estahagen* and a sick man was brought out by a policeman and assistants, all of whom crowded into the tram with the passengers. This is an abuse which ought not to be permitted. The authorities should have ambulances for transporting the sick, and not crowd them into public conveyances to the discomfort and peril of others.

—It is impossible to understand why the new regulation for newspaper postage was carried into execution on the 1st inst. The supply of small stamps was exhausted the first day, and now the 50 reis stamp (which pays for 12 or 13 copies of this paper) is the only one to be procured under 100 reis. As the use of old 10 reis stamps has been discontinued, there is doubt that those we are compelled to use will be accepted. The postoffice is making a very absurd figure, in this matter.

—A venerable admiral, Sr. Lomha, died here on the 27th ult. at the advanced age of 76. He served 54 years in the Brazilian navy and was retired in 1833. During his long period of service he was repeatedly decorated and mentioned in orders of the day, but a superficial examination of the summary of his life, as published, leads to a supposition that his life was on the whole a very peaceful one and his success was due to the slow but sure operations of time and promotion.

—The municipal chamber on the 28th ult. decided to appropriate 10,000\$ for furnishing medicines to such patients as are certified to be indigent by the attending physician. This is praiseworthy enough, but the praise is reduced by the appointment of only one chemist in each ward to do the dispensing, which means the poor people may be obliged to make long journeys to get their physic, and also opens the door for favoritism. Our city fathers never can do anything right, however.

—The police raided the beggars on the 26th and some 40 or 50, said to be able-bodied, have been sent to work at the asylums on the Ilha do Governador. The able-bodied beggars are bad enough, but the disgusting deformities and filthy wretches that remain for our delectation, might be also sent out of the city. Most of them can pick up some, and even if they cannot work the interest on the fortunes many of them must have accumulated will go far to meet the expense of keeping them out of the streets.

—The Brazilian legation at Washington has a minister at last, provided he also does not prefer a European appointment. Sr. José Gargel do Amaral Valente, minister resident in Bolivia, will go to Washington as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary. Sr. Henrique de Barros Calvacanti de Lacerda, chargé d'affaires in Perú, succeeds Sr. Valente as minister resident in Bolivia. Sr. Cesar Augusto Vianna de Lima, secretary of legation at Buenos Aires, goes to Perú, and Sr. Altierto Fialho is appointed secretary of legation at the Argentine capital.

—O Paiz thinks the government should coin its own currency. The notes might not be so elegant and embellished as those now in use; but those of the Banks of England and of France are also very sober-looking documents. The glorious army of counterfeits would pay a premium to have the ideas of O Paiz adopted, and the Treasury would coin money, for we would have a counterfeit per week, with the necessary calling in of the suspected series. The staff at the Mint would be increased also. Take it all and all the ideas of O Paiz would introduce increased activity in all branches of finance.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for seven months of crop-year.

DESTINATION	1887-88	1888-89	1888-89
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,125,368	958,909	957,612
Baltimore	213,632	39,398	175,007
Haughton Roads	..	..	..
Sandy Hook Co.	..	..	..
Richmond	1,500	..	..
Charleston	..	..	..
Savannah	..	..	..
Mobile	..	..	..
New Orleans	152,160	81,617	145,381
Galveston	37,344	6,579	39,398
Port Eads Co.	..	..	..
Total	1,530,014	726,254	1,314,402

Channel L. O.	..	..	17,999
Have	65,838	14,834	78,337
Antwerp	78,960	29,884	61,543
North of Europe & Baltic	251,472	60,572	247,778
England	142,846	33,669	152,724
Bordeaux	5,984	1,119	4,238
Lisbon L. O.	..	18,935	31,864
Chilina L. O.	..	..	13,028
Portugal	..	107	86
Mediterranean	313,208	73,771	215,430
Total	858,364	231,256	822,038

Canada	229	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	69,558	23,000	69,277
Australia	233	..	..
River Plate & West Coast	28,532	37,914	31,160
Rio and coast	..	..	..
Total	98,345	53,914	100,437

United States	1,530,014	726,254	1,314,402
Europe	858,364	231,256	822,038
River Plate	98,345	53,914	100,437
Total	2,486,723	1,011,424	2,236,877

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for January:

DESTINATION	1889	1888	1887
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	157,665	134,608	86,405
Baltimore	39,120	19,174	26,450
Haughton Roads	..	..	..
Sandy Hook Co.	..	..	..
Richmond	1,500	..	..
Charleston	..	..	..
Savannah	..	..	..
Mobile	..	..	..
New Orleans	18,444	14,803	16,398
Galveston	7,175	1,379	5,000
Port Eads Co.	..	..	..
Total	222,935	169,964	135,533

Channel L. O.	..	..	4,336
Have	2,894	9,689	4,336
Antwerp	788	1,365	2,987
North of Europe & Baltic	10,865	13,553	15,479
England	29,540	6,775	1,040
Bordeaux	1,368	..	1,271
Lisbon L. O.	..	4,000	4,000
Chilina L. O.	..	..	10,000
Portugal	..	..	..
Mediterranean	34,779	11,338	17,314
Total	80,241	41,578	47,434

Canada	11,690	..	10,000
Cape of Good Hope	..	..	..
Australia	1,984	2,654	..
River Plate & West Coast	..	..	..
Rio and coast	..	..	..
Total	13,674	2,654	10,000

United States	222,935	169,964	135,533
Europe	80,241	41,578	47,434
River Plate	13,674	2,654	10,000
Total	317,850	214,196	192,967

Imports.

Brokers report the past week was quiet, receipts of most articles being very small. Only a steamer shipment of Trieste flour has been received and the market has advanced sharply. The news from the River Plate as to the wheat crops is very unsatisfactory, and these are considered almost totally destroyed by torrential rains, followed by a burning sun. Quotations for flour have been asked from several houses here, but on stock is so small that no immediate business is likely to result. Fortunately our two mills have large stocks of wheat, and a part of these may find its way south. There are no receipts of rice, nor of Kerosene, nor of Lard. Kerosene continues very flat with large stocks and considerable shipments advised, but Lard has improved and is higher. Receipts of Indian Corn are again considerable, but the news from the south appears to have suffered badly, for quotations are somewhat advanced. Receipts of Coffee are insignificant, and stock shows some reduction; quotations however are but slightly changed, tins being a little higher, while cases are rather lower.

Flour.—Receipts since our last are:

Strickland, from Fiume	1,265 bbls.
Trieste brands	..
Sales and withdrawals are only some 2,000 bbls. and stock to first hands estimated to be:	..
2,000 bbls. American	..
3,300 " Trieste	..
1,500 " River Plate	..
6,800 bbls.	..

Brokers' quotations are:

Trieste	165.000—168.500
Richmond 1st	nominal
do 2nd	do
Baltimore, 1st	17.000—17.250
do 2nd	nominal
Western & L.	do
River Plate	15.000—15.500
New Zealand	nominal
City Mills	13.500—16.000

Receipts in January were:

19,700 bbls. American	..
4,900 " Trieste	..
22,600 bbls.	..
against 39,919 " in January, 1888	..

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. Last sales were at 385.000 per doz and we may report the market steady at these quotations. Receipts last month were 7,233,550 feet, against 1,131,812 feet for January, 1888. The *Guldrigen* from Brunswick with 433,000 feet has since arrived.

White Pine.—The cargo per *Almaty* was resailed at 115 rs. per foot. The market continues firm. Receipts since our last are nil; they reached in January 43,072 feet, against 35,482 for the same month last year.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts and brokers quote to-day read deals at 345.000—360.000 per doz, with 335.000—345.000. Receipts last month were 586 doz. against nil in January last year.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new to report. Receipts in January were 249,583 feet, against nil in the same month, 1888.

Kerosene.—No receipts, but stocks here are heavy and shipments are very considerable. We may quote the market very weak to-day at 455.000 per case. Last month our receipts were 74,451 cases, against 41,745 cases in January last year.

Lard.—No receipts and the market has improved somewhat. Brokers quote to-day at 170—180 ls. per lb. Our receipts in January were 2,150 kegs, against 4,605 packages for the same month in 1888.

Cement.—No receipts and quotations are unchanged at 65.000—66.000 for British, 58.000—63.000 for German, and 63.000—68.000 for French per ton. Receipts last month were 1,530 bbls. French, against 6,458 bbls. of all kinds for January last year.

Rosin.—We may continue quotations at 75.000—76.000 per bbl. as to marks. There are no receipts since our last; in January we received 912 bbls. against 168 bbls. for the same month last year.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil and quotations nominally unchanged at 47.000—50.000 rs. per kilogramme. Last month receipts were 260 cases against 510 cases in January, 1888.

Coal.—Receipts for the week have been:

2,491 tons per <i>Cragville</i> from Cardiff	1,314,402
1,616 " <i>Clarke Baker</i> do	822,038
1,499 " <i>Ohluda</i> do	100,437
1,111 " <i>Rurik</i> do	..
615 " <i>Versakhet</i> do	..
1,833 " <i>Northambria</i> from Liverpool	..

all to dealers and companies. Our receipts in January were 38,076 tons, all British, against 16,459 tons for the same month last year.

Codfish.—Receipts since our last report have been 1,935 cases Norwegian. The market is about unchanged and tins are quoted at 21.000—22.000, cases 20.000—21.000. Deliveries have been rather better and stocks are estimated at about 22,000 packages. Receipts in January were:

6,536 packages Canadian	..
4,457 " do proceeded to Santos	..
5,734 " Norwegian	..

against 16,715 " of all kinds in January, 1888.

Brans.—There were no receipts since our last, nor during the past month. In January last year we received 16,860 bags. Brokers quote River Plate bran at 255.000—265.000 per bag.

Hay.—A cargo, 2,854 bales, has arrived per *Hornet* to dealers, and quotations are still 110—115 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts last month were 4,921 bales, against 5,925 bales for the same month last year.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 8,531 bags per *Kjartan* from Roskilde and 6,955 bags by steamers from the River Plate. Prices improved a little during the week but brokers report the market weak to-day at 475.000—500.000 for River Plate maize. Our receipts in January were 67,016 bags, against 14,512 bags for Jan. 1888.

Rice.—There have been no receipts since our last and the market is unchanged, dealers selling in lots at 82.000—84.000 per bag. In January we received 12,064 bags of foreign rice, against 5,300 bags for the same month last year.

Wheat.—Receipts last month were:

19,620 bags Australian and New Zealand	..
6,013 " Chile	..
5,845 " River Plate	..

99,878 bags.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 29.

LIVERPOOL.—By ship *Northumbria*: 129 tons; Robinson: 51 doz coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

ANGA-BRANCA.—By ship *St. John*: 248 tons; Harris: 35 doz salt to Souza Nogueira & Co.

JAN. 30.

BARBADOS.—By ship *Kjartan*: 377 tons; Johnsen: 10 doz maize to Max. Nollmann & Co.

FEBRUARY 1.

CARDIFF.—By ship *Frankfort*: 487 tons; Kjemifelt: 53 doz coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

—By ship *Kurik*: 873 tons; Tensstrom: 51 doz coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

OPERA.—By ship *Olinda*: 377 tons; Saxen: 60 doz sundries to Mathies & Macle Jr.

PORT ADELARDE.—By ship *Aracan*: 691 tons; Bradshaw: 68 doz wheat to Duviols & Co.

SAN NICOLAS.—By ship *Baltic*: 438 tons; Bradshaw: 68 doz wheat to Duviols & Co.

ROSAIRE.—By ship *Hornet*: 491 tons; Johnsen: 30 doz hay to order.

FEB. 2.

HAMBURG.—By ship *Aina*: 365 tons; Dvsn: 121 doz sundries to Heintzen & Co.

Buenos Aires.—By ship *S. T. Bogart*: 836 tons; Shaw: 40 doz leather, bound for New York.

FEB. 3.

BRENSWICK.—By ship *Guldrigen*: 714 tons; Jacobson: 63 doz pine to W. G. Guinard & Co.

CAMPANA.—By ship *Amor*: 245 tons; Sweden: 46 doz maize to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 29.

JERSEY.—By ship *Coruscopia*: 155 tons; Robinson: 19,700 bbls. American.

JAN. 30.

BALMOR.—By ship *Katie J. Ireland*: 664 tons; Crockett: 22,600 bbls.

JAN. 31.

BELTZE.—By ship *Actis*: 314 tons; Haslen: do.

SANDY HOOK.—By ship *Lennie*: 950 tons; Moore: ballast.

BARBADOS.—By ship *Amor*: 245 tons; Sweden: 46 doz maize to order.

—By ship *Charles F. Ward*: 523 tons; Wright: do.

FEBRUARY 1.

PERANABU.—By ship *S. Lourenco*: 218 tons; Lima: sundries.

FEB. 2.

PARANAIBA.—By ship *Modesta*: 255 tons; Torkildsen: sundries.

FEB. 3.

BARBADOS.—By ship *Matthew Baird*: 418 tons; Williams: ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.			
DATE.	NAME.	WHEREFROM.	CONSIGNEE.
Jan. 28	Patagonia	Paya ^a 2nd	Wilson Sons & C
	Niger	River Plate 3d	Mess. Martinies
	Constanza	Pelotas 2d	J. H. Bellamy & C
	V. de Santos	Genoa ^a 2d	E. Johnston & F
	Halia	Hamburg 2d	E. Johnston & F
	Independente	Genoa ^a 2nd	J. N. Vincenzi & F
	Laurel	Valparaiso 2nd	Watson, R. & C
	Leontine	River Plate 2d	Norton, M ^r W & C
	Garick	do do	
	Canning	P. Alegre ^a 8d	
	Stanhil	River Plate 2d	Pratt & Mail
	Stanhil	Rosario 14d	Rodriges & Fils
	Postella	P. Alegre ^a 6d	J. H. Bellamy & C
	Buanaia	Lisapal ^a 2nd	Wilson Sons & C
	Paton	Alarcos 2nd	Wilson Sons & C
	Olivia	Condiff 2nd	Wilson Sons & C
	Coptic	Wellington 2nd	do do
	Mayana	do do	
	Strabo	Rosario 12d	T. Traubner
	Newtown	River Plate 45d	Norton, M ^r W & C
	V. de Maciao	do do	
	Alba	Panama 2d	F. Mazon
	Hamburg	Rio 24h	J. N. Vincenzi & F
	Idem	River Plate 4d	E. Johnston & C
	V. de S. Nicolas	Hayne 2nd	P. Mazon

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 1st, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$	Jan.-July	5	Apelicos.....	200\$-1,000\$	960\$000	960\$000-962\$000
119,600	do	5	do	1,000\$	1,118	1,118 000-1,125 000
10,838,300	Apr.-Oct	4 1/2	Gold Loan 1865.....	1,000	1,015	1,015 000
35,879,300	Quarterly	4 1/2	do	1,000	1,015	1,015 000
1,105,000	do	5	City of Rio de Janeiro.....	1,000	1,015	1,015 000

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
887,900\$	Jan.-July	6-8	Alagoas.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
8,011,300	do	6-7	Amazonas.....	1,000\$	81 1/2	81 1/2
28,800	do	7	Bahia.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
30,800	do	7	Ceara.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
1,023,800	Jan.-July	5-6	Espirito Santo.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
199,000	do	5-6	Goyaz.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
5,816,000	Jan.-July	6	Mato Grosso.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
3,944,000	do	6	Para.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
171,800	do	6	Pernambuco.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
730,600	Jan.-July	5-7	Piaui.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
7,624,400	do	5-7	Rio Grande do Norte.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
134,000	Jan.-July	6	Rio de Janeiro.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
8,081,400	do	6	Rio Grande do Sul.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
27,800	Jan.-July	6	S. Paulo.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
3,266,822	do	6-7	Sergipe.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
135,000	do	6-7	S. Paulo.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
1,153,000	do	6-7	S. Paulo.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
731,400	do	6-7	S. Paulo.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
745,700\$	June.-Dec.	5	Brazil.....	100\$	97 1/2	97 1/2
5,043,399	Jan.-July	6	Credito Real do Brazil.....	100\$	81 1/2	81 1/2
7,165,879	do	6	do	100\$	81 1/2	81 1/2
5,290,000	Apr.-Oct.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	100\$	81 1/2	81 1/2
6,335,000	May.-Nov.	6	do	100\$	81 1/2	81 1/2

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Bagatelle.....	200\$	183 1/2	183 1/2
1,500,000	May.-Nov.	6 1/2	Campanha e Carangola.....	200\$	183 1/2	183 1/2
1,024,600	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Juiz de Fora and Piau.....	200\$	183 1/2	183 1/2
15,979,800	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Leopoldina.....	200\$	183 1/2	183 1/2
4,453,800	do	6 1/2	do	200\$	183 1/2	183 1/2
290,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Manoel.....	200\$	183 1/2	183 1/2
4,303,400	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Oeste de Minas.....	200\$	183 1/2	183 1/2
1,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	S. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	200\$	183 1/2	183 1/2
1,127,100	Jan.-July	6 1/2	S. Paulo.....	200\$	183 1/2	183 1/2
6,079,800	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Sorocaba.....	200\$	183 1/2	183 1/2
1,811,600	do	6 1/2	do	200\$	183 1/2	183 1/2
439,886	Jan.-July	6	Carris Urbanos.....	500	490	480 000-490 000
811,300	do	6	do	500	490	480 000-490 000
436,250	Feb.-Aug.	6	Niteroi gold.....	200	91 1/2	91 1/2
307,000	Apr.-Oct.	6	Pernambuco.....	200	91 1/2	91 1/2
250,000	Jan.-July	6	S. Paulo and S. Amaro.....	200	91 1/2	91 1/2
1,377,300	May.-Nov.	8 1/2	Ferry.....	100	102 1/2	102 1/2
240,000	Jan.-July	8 1/2	Panista.....	200	102 1/2	102 1/2
500,000	Feb.-Aug.	8 1/2	Brasilia.....	100	85 1/2	85 1/2
784,400	Apr.-Oct.	8 1/2	Pureza.....	200	188	188
1,500,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Quissamal.....	200	188	188
200,000	Feb.-Aug.	6 1/2	Rio Branco.....	200	188	188
1,000,000	Jan.-July	7	Brazil Industrial.....	200	188	188
784,400	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	Caraca.....	200	198	198
383,000	do	7	Confianca Industrial.....	200	200	200
147,000	do	7	Pdo Grande.....	200	200	200
2,000,000	Nov.-May.	8	Petropolis.....	200	198	198
380,000	Jan.-July	7	Rio de Janeiro.....	200	198	198
445,000	June.-Dec.	7	S. Joao.....	200	198	198
250,000	Mar.-Sept.	7	S. Paulo de Alcantara.....	200	198	198
200,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	S. Jose d'El Rey [gold].....	100	85 1/2	85 1/2
280,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	Camelina [church].....	200	210	210
200,000	do	7 1/2	Canastra e Fagundes, g. h. l.....	200	480	480
100,000	do	7 1/2	Reveador e Fab. de Cimento.....	100	195	195
300,000	Jan.-July	6	Doas D. Paulo H.....	200	195	195
1,150,000	May.-Nov.	6	Melehoramentos U. de Niteroi.....	200	200	200
2,500,000	Jan.-July	8	Oleus de Villa Nova.....	200	200	200
100,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	Uniao Telephonica.....	100	70 1/2	70 1/2

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	16,173\$	Allianza.....	2\$000-Jan. 89	200\$	23\$000	23\$000
8,000,000	750,000	330,000	Argus Fluminense.....	17 000-Jan. 89	250	455 000	455 000
2,000,000	200,000	15,804	Albani.....	1 000-Jan. 89	10	10 000	10 000
2,000,000	200,000	7,950	Albani.....	1 000-Jan. 89	10	20 000	20 000
4,000,000	200,000	201,100	Confianca.....	2 000-Jan. 89	20	45 000	45 000
8,000,000	250,000	285,000	Fidelidade.....	21 000-Jan. 89	125	174 000	175 000
2,500,000	250,000	194,500	Garmita.....	9 000-Jan. 89	100	143 000	143 000
2,000,000	200,000	86,640	Geral.....	4 000-Jan. 89	20	40 000	40 000
2,000,000	200,000	86,640	Indemnitade.....	10 000-Jan. 89	20	156 000	156 000
8,000,000	400,000	318,000	Intendencia.....	1 000-Jan. 89	10	17 000	17 000
1,000,000	100,000	11,176	Lealidade.....	1 000-Jan. 89	10	28 000	28 000
4,000,000	200,000	19,602	Nova Permanente.....	1 000-Jan. 89	20	40 000	40 000
105,000	10,000	211,000	Provincia, Ind. & Colon.....	2 000-Jan. 89	20	19 000	19 000
2,000,000	200,000	0,230	Presidencia.....	2 000-Jan. 89	20	24 000	24 000
500,000	50,000	6,230	Uniao Com. dos Varejantes.....	1 000-Jan. 89	10	9 500	9 500
2,000,000	200,000	6,230	Vigilante.....	1 000-Jan. 89	10	9 500	9 500

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
2,000,000\$	500,000\$	30,477\$	Auxiliar.....	9\$000-Jan. 89	200\$	200\$000	—
4,400,000	1,115,000	—	Brasilianische.....	8 000-Jan. 89	300	253 000	—
33,000,000	11,000,000	7,433,159	Brasil.....	2 000-Jan. 89	30	27 000	252 0000-253 000
30,000,000	144,550	1,335	Caixa de Poup. Commercial.....	10 000-Jan. 89	300	240 000	—
13,000,000	10,801,000	5,337,975	Commercial do Rio de Jan. 1a serie.....	9 000-Jan. 89	300	277 000	—
20,000,000	1,477,780	127,719	do 2a serie.....	4 000-Jan. 89	160	143 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	Credito Real do Brazil.....	5 1/2-Jan. 89	100	84 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	140,000	Delegacao.....	12 000-Jan. 89	200	237 000	—
6,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Emigracao.....	6 1/2-Dec. 88	200	110 000	—
12,000,000	350,000	—	Industrial e Mercantil.....	6 000-Jan. 89	200	164 000	—
61,250,000	625,000	—	International.....	11 000-Jan. 89	200	273 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	3,229	do 2a serie.....	2 000-Jan. 89	70	105 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	158,690	Lombard & Brazilian, Limited.....	3a-Oct. 88	200	105 000-110 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	Mercantil dos Varejantes.....	2 000-Jan. 89	100	107 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	Predial.....	6 000-Jan. 89	200	201 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario.....	10 000-Jan. 89	200	201 000	—
1,000,000	1,115,380	72,125	Uniao de Credito.....	1 000-Mar. 89	60	287 000-290 000	—
PROVINCIAL							
2,000,000\$	1,000,000	9,987\$	Commercial, S. Paulo.....	3 000-Jan. 89	100	75 000	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	166,818	Credito Real do 1a serie do 2a serie do 3a serie do 4a serie do 5a serie do 6a serie do 7a serie do 8a serie do 9a serie do 10a serie do 11a serie do 12a serie do 13a serie do 14a serie do 15a serie do 16a serie do 17a serie do 18a serie do 19a serie do 20a serie do 21a serie do 22a serie do 23a serie do 24a serie do 25a serie do 26a serie do 27a serie do 28a serie do 29a serie do 30a serie do 31a serie do 32a serie do 33a serie do 34a serie do 35a serie do 36a serie do 37a serie do 38a serie do 39a serie do 40a serie do 41a serie do 42a serie do 43a serie do 44a serie do 45a serie do 46a serie do 47a serie do 48a serie do 49a serie do 50a serie do 51a serie do 52a serie do 53a serie do 54a serie do 55a serie do 56a serie do 57a serie do 58a serie do 59a serie do 60a serie do 61a serie do 62a serie do 63a serie do 64a serie do 65a serie do 66a serie do 67a serie do 68a serie do 69a serie do 70a serie do 71a serie do 72a serie do 73a serie do 74a serie do 75a serie do 76a serie do 77a serie do 78a serie do 79a serie do 80a serie do 81a serie do 82a serie do 83a serie do 84a serie do 85a serie do 86a serie do 87a serie do 88a serie do 89a serie do 90a serie do 91a serie do 92a serie do 93a serie do 94a serie do 95a serie do 96a serie do 97a serie do 98a serie do 99a serie do 100a serie do 101a serie do 102a serie do 103a serie do 104a serie do 105a serie do 106a serie do 107a serie do 108a serie do 109a serie do 110a serie do 111a serie do 112a serie do 113a serie do 114a serie do 115a serie do 116a serie do 117a serie do 118a serie do 119a serie do 120a serie do 121a serie do 122a serie do 123a serie do 124a serie do 125a serie do 126a serie do 127a serie do 128a serie do 129a serie do 130a serie do 131a serie do 132a serie do 133a serie do 134a serie do 135a serie do 136a serie do 137a serie do 138a serie do 139a serie do 140a serie do 141a serie do 142a serie do 143a serie do 144a serie do 145a serie do 146a serie do 147a serie do 148a serie do 149a serie do 150a serie do 151a serie do 152a serie do 153a serie do 154a serie do 155a serie do 156a serie do 157a serie do 158a serie do 159a serie do 160a serie do 161a serie do 162a serie do 163a serie do 164a serie do 165a serie do 166a serie do 167a serie do 168a serie do 169a serie do 170a serie do 171a serie do 172a serie do 173a serie do 174a serie do 175a serie do 176a serie do 177a serie do 178a serie do 179a serie do 180a serie do 181a serie do 182a serie do 183a serie do 184a serie do 185a serie do 186a serie do 187a serie do 188a serie do 189a serie do 190a serie do 191a serie do 192a serie do 193a serie do 194a serie do 195a serie do 196a serie do 197a serie do 198a serie do 199a serie do 200a serie do 201a serie do 202a serie do 203a serie do 204a serie do 205a serie do 206a serie do 207a serie do 208a serie do 209a serie do 210a serie do 211a serie do 212a serie do 213a serie do 214a serie do 215a serie do 216a serie do 217a serie do 218a serie do 219a serie do 220a serie do 221a serie do 222a serie do 223a serie do 224a serie do 225a serie do 226a serie do 227a serie do 228a serie do 229a serie do 230a serie do 231a serie do 232a serie do 233a serie do 234a serie do 235a serie do 236a serie do 237a serie do 238a serie do 239a serie do 240a serie do 241a serie do 242a serie do 243a serie do 244a serie do 245a serie do 246a serie do 247a serie do 248a serie do 249a serie do 250a serie do 251a serie do 252a serie do 253a serie do 254a serie do 255a serie do 256a serie do 257a serie do 258a serie do 259a serie do 260a serie do 261a serie do 262a serie do 263a serie do 264a serie do 265a serie do 266a serie do 267a serie do 268a serie do 269a serie do 270a serie do 271a serie do 272a serie do 273a serie do 274a serie do 275a serie do 276a serie do 277a serie do 278a serie do 279a serie do 280a serie do 281a serie do 282a serie do 283a serie do 284a serie do 285a serie do 286a serie do 287a serie do 288a serie do 289a serie do 290a serie do 291a serie do 292a serie do 293a serie do 294a serie do 295a serie do 296a serie do 297a serie do 298a serie do 299a serie do 300a serie do 301a serie do 302a serie do 303a serie do 304a serie do 305a serie do 306a serie do 307a serie do 308a serie do 309a serie do 310a serie do 311a serie do 312a serie do 313a serie do 314a serie do 315a serie do 316a serie do 317a serie do 318a serie do 319a serie do 320a serie do 321a serie do 322a serie do 323a serie do 324a serie do 325a serie do 326a serie do 327a serie do 328a serie do 329a serie do 330a serie do 331a serie do 332a serie do 333a serie do 334a serie do 335a serie do 336a serie do 337a serie do 338a serie do 339a serie do 340a serie do 341a serie do 342a serie do 343a serie do 344a serie do 345a serie do 346a serie do 347a serie do 348a serie do 349a serie do 350a serie do 351a serie do 352a serie do 353a serie do 354a serie do 355a serie do 356a serie do 357a serie do 358a serie do 359a serie do 360a serie do 361a serie do 362a serie do 363a serie do 364a serie do 365a serie do 366a serie do 367a serie do 368a serie do 369a serie do 370a serie do 371a serie do 372a serie do 373a serie do 374a serie do 375a serie do 376a serie do 377a serie do 378a serie do 379a serie do 380a serie do 381a serie do 382a serie do 383a serie do 384a serie do 385a serie do 386a serie do 387a serie do 388a serie do 389a serie do 390a serie do 391a serie do 392a serie do 393a serie do 394a serie do 395a serie do 396a serie do 397a serie do 398a serie do 399a serie do 400a serie do 401a serie do 402a serie do 403a serie do 404a serie do 405a serie do 406a serie do 407a serie do 408a serie do 409a serie do 410a serie do 411a serie do 412a serie do 413a serie do 414a serie do 415a serie do 416a serie do 417a serie do 418a serie do 419a serie do 420a serie do 421a serie do 422a serie do 423a serie do 424a serie do 425a serie do 426a serie do 427a serie do 428a serie do 429a serie do 430a serie do 431a serie do 432a serie do 433a serie do 434a serie do 435a serie do 436a serie do 437a serie do 438a serie do 439a serie do 440a serie do 441a serie do 442a serie do 443a serie do 444a serie do 445a serie do 446a serie do 447a serie do 448a serie do 449a serie do 450a serie do 451a serie do 452a serie do 453a serie do 454a serie do 455a serie do 456a serie do 457a serie do 458a serie do 459a serie do 460a serie do 461a serie do 462a serie do 463a serie do 464a serie do 465a serie do 466a serie do 467a serie do 468a serie do 469a serie do 470a serie do 471a serie do 472a serie do 473a serie do 474a serie do 475a serie do 476a serie do 477a serie do 478a serie do 479a serie do 480a serie do 481a serie do 482a serie do 483a serie do 484a serie do 485a serie do 486a serie do 487a serie do 488a serie do 489a serie do 490a serie do 491a serie do 492a serie do 493a serie do 494a serie do 495a serie do 496a serie do 497a serie do 498a serie do 499a serie do 500a serie do 501a serie do 502a serie do 503a serie do 504a serie do 505a serie do 506a serie do 507a serie do 508a serie do 509a serie do 510a serie do 511a serie do 512a serie do 513a serie do 514a serie do 515a serie do 516a serie do 517a serie do 518a serie do 519a serie do 520a serie do 521a serie do 522a serie do 523a serie do 524a serie do 525a serie do 526a serie do 527a serie do 528a serie do 529a serie do 530a serie do 531a serie do 532a serie do 533a serie do 534a serie do 535a serie do 536a serie do 537a serie do 538a serie do 539a serie do 540a serie do 541a serie do 542a serie do 543a serie do 544a serie do 545a serie do 546a serie do 547a serie do 548a serie do 549a serie do 550a serie do 551a serie do 552a serie do 553a serie do 554a serie do 555a serie do 556a serie do 557a serie do 558a serie do 559a serie do 560a serie do 561a serie do 562a serie do 563a serie do 564a serie do 565a serie do 566a serie do 567a serie do 568a serie do 569a serie do 570a serie do 571a serie do 572a serie do 573a serie do 574a serie do 575a serie do 576a serie do 577a serie do 578a serie do 579a serie do 580a serie do 581a serie do 582a serie do 583a serie do 584a serie do 585a serie do 586a serie do 587a serie do 588a serie do 589a serie do 590a serie do 591a serie do 592a serie do 593a serie do 594a serie do 595a serie do 596a serie do 597a serie do 598a serie do 599a serie do 600a serie do 601a serie do 602a serie do 603a serie do 604a serie do 605a serie do 606a serie do 607a serie do 608a serie do 609a serie do 610a serie do 611a serie do 612a serie do 613a serie do 614a serie do 615a serie do 616a serie do 617a serie do 618a serie do 619a serie do 620a serie do 621a serie do 622a serie do 623a serie do 624a serie do 625a serie do 626a serie do 627a serie do 628a serie do 629a serie do 630a serie do 631a serie do 632a serie do 633a serie do 634a serie do 635a serie do 636a serie do 637a serie do 638a serie do 639a serie do 640a serie do 641a serie do 642a serie do 643a serie do 644a serie do 645a serie do 646a serie do 647a serie do 648a serie do 649a serie do 650a serie do 651a serie do 652a serie do 653a serie do 654a serie do 655a serie do 656a serie do 657a serie do 658a serie do 659a serie do 660a serie do 661a serie do 662a serie do 663a serie do 664a serie do 665a serie do 666a serie do 667a serie do 668a serie do 669a serie do 670a serie do 671a serie do 672a serie do 673a serie do 674a serie do 675a serie do 676a serie do 677a serie do 678a serie do 679a serie do 680a serie do 681a serie do 682a serie do 683a serie do 684a serie do 685a serie do 686a serie do 687a serie do 688a serie do 689a serie do 690a serie do 691a serie do 692a serie do 693a serie do 694a serie do 695a serie do 696a serie do 697a serie do 698a serie do 699a serie do 700a serie do 701a serie do 702a serie do 703a serie do 704a serie do 705a serie do 706a serie do 707a serie do 708a serie do 709a serie do 710a serie do 711a serie do 712a serie do 713a serie do 714a serie do 715a serie do 716a serie do 717a serie do 718a serie do 719a serie do 720a serie do 721a serie do 722a serie do 723a serie do 724a serie do 725a serie do 726a serie do 727a serie do 728a serie do 729a serie do 730a serie do 731a serie do 732a serie do 733a serie do 734a serie do 735a serie do 736a serie do 737a serie do 738a serie do 739a serie do 740a serie do 741a serie do 742a serie do 743a serie do 744a serie do 745a serie do 746a serie do 747a serie do 748a serie do 749a serie do 750a serie do 751a serie do 752a serie do 753a serie do 754a serie do 755a serie do 756a serie do 757a serie do 758a serie do 759a serie do 760a serie do 761a serie do 762a serie do 763a serie do 764a serie do 765a serie do 766a serie do 767a serie do 768a serie do 769a serie do 770a serie do 771a serie do 772a serie do 773a serie do 774a serie do 775a serie do 776a serie do 777a serie do 778a serie do 779a serie do 780a serie do 781a serie do 782a serie do 783a serie do 784a serie do 785a serie do 786a serie do 787a serie do 788a serie do 789a serie do 790a 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FINANCE " Baker..... 6 Apr.

The five packet

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calling at

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" & back	\$278	" "

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With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters of occurrence throughout Brazil. In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, the News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 128 per cent. per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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